

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 40. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1812.

[Vol. 26.]

**KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY  
BY THOMAS SMITH.  
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

**CONDITIONS.**  
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage necessary case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

**THE LOT** of ground at the corner of Main Cross and Second streets, is offered for sale at one, two and three years credit without interest. It will be divided so as to accommodate purchasers.

John Hart.  
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1812 38-1f

## For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a very good cook and cotton spinner. Also, a NEGRO GIRL about sixteen years of age, a good house servant and spinner, both healthy and likely. Enquire of the printer.

38-4t September 15, 1812.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorised to receive and settle the same—he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.  
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-1f

## MASON'S INN.

**MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.**  
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

## House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.  
January 14, 1812. 12-1f

**Morrison, Boswells & Sutton**

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

## A Splendid Assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-1f Lexington, April 17, 1812

## Ellis & Trotter.

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

**Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.**

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

31-1f Lexington, July 21, 1812.

**SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER**

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

## SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

## Found

ON the 19th Sept. by Richard Pulliam, on the pavement in Lexington, a woman's thread case, with two gold rings therein, marked M. T. The owner may get them by paying for this advertisement and applying to Joseph Pulliam on Upper street.

## Notice.

THE subscriber is about to leave the state for a short time: all those indebted to him either by bond, note or book account, are most earnestly requested to call on Mr. L. J. Gist, or Mr. Saml. Trotter at the store of Messrs. Saml. and George Trotter, and settle their respective dues, as further indulgence cannot be given.

ROBT. A. GATEWOOD.

Sept. 16th, 1812. 39-8t

## Stolen

FROM my farm about the 24th of August, a Light Bay Horse 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 inch high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, paces long and trots, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Robert Barr.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812. 38-1f

## Horses

Wanted for the United States Light Dragoons.

CASH will be given for horses coming under the following description, to wit:—Bays, not under 5 nor over 9 years old, 15 hands high and upwards, active, strong, free from spavin, wind-galls or any disease, in good order and well broke. Those without white faces, feet or spots of any kind, will be preferred. Application may be made to Capt. Taylor or myself, in Frankfort.

S. G. HOPKINS, Capt.

2d Reg. U. S. L. D.

September 12, 1812. 39-2f

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Transylvania University, on Friday, April the 10th, 1812—

**BE IT ORDAINED**, that the Trustees shall attend the examination of the students at the end of each session, at 9 o'clock each day, and continue during the examination, under the penalty of being fined in the sum of two dollars each day, unless a satisfactory excuse be rendered to the Board.

Resolved, That the Clerk notify the members of this Ordinance; and that the fines be appropriated in premiums to the Students.

A Copy. (Attest.)  
Hubbard B. Smith, c. b. t. u.

39-2t

## NEW GOODS.

Tilford, Scott & Trotter,

Have received, and are opening in the house lately occupied by Thos. Wallace Esq. an elegant assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE.

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods

Hard Ware and Cutlery

Queens and China Wares

Groceries &c. &c.

The whole of which they offer for sale at reduced prices for cash in hand.

July 7, 1812.

They have by the Trunk, Morocco and Kid Shoes.

Also, Dressing Cloths of various numbers.

Cotton and Wool Cards.

T. S. & T.

## George Anderson

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, the following articles, viz—

Madeira	Wines	Shad
Port and		Oysters
Sherry		Best Spanish and Com-
French Brandy		mon Segars
Jamaica Spirits		Scotch
Cherry Bounce		Itappee and } Snuff
Lime Juice		Moccouba
Lump & Loaf Sugar		Nutmegs
Coffee		Mace
Gunpowder		Cloves
Imperial		Cinnamon
Young Hyson		Isinglass
Chocolate		Liquorice
Prunes		Castor Oil
Figs		Essence of Peppermint
Almonds		Sweet Oil
Currants		Mustard
Tamorrands		Race & ground Ginger
Raisins		Annetto
Cheese,		Windrow Soap
Cocoa Nuts		Window Glass 8 by 10
Scotch Herrings		and 10 by 12
Pickled Herrings		

38-1f September 15, 1812.

## WILLIAM ROSS.

**Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store,**

NEXT door to Mr. John Keiser's, and nearly opposite the market-house—where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of Boots, Shoes & Groceries, to wit:—

Fairtop and back strap	slippers
Boots	Children's morocco & leather shoes
Cossack do.	Children's morocco hats
Three quarters do.	Morocco skins of different colours
Men's fine leather lined shoes	White wetting skins
Men's Shoes with straps for buckles	Boot tassels and shoe strings
Men's fine leather and morocco pumps	Boot cord and shoe binding
Men's coarse shoes	Skins of different colours
Boys fine and coarse shoes	Boot webbing for boot straps
Ladies London dress shoes	Black ball of the best quality
Kid and morocco shoes	Varnish for boots and shoes
Ladies kid spangled shoes	Calf skins
Ladies morocco do.	Spanish seal leather
Ladies morocco shoes with straps	Russia bristles and hair
Ladies plain morocco shoes	Scrubbing and shoe brushes.
slippers of different colours	
Ladies morocco cork sole shoes	
Ladies leather ties and shoes	

**GROCERIES.**

Madira, Port & Sherry	Nutmegs, cinnamon & cloves
WINE	Allspice, ginger and pepper
Fourth proof Jamaica spirits	Madder, copperas, indigo and allum.
Fourth proof French Brandy	Spanish and common segars, best quality
Fourth proof Holland gin	Chewing and smoking tobacco
Peach brandy and old whiskey	Soft shell almonds
Porter in bottles	Box raisins and prunes
Lemon and lime juice	Salmon, shad, mackerel and codfish
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson and Hyson skin Teas	Scotch and pickled herrings
Coffee, Chocolate and Rice	Cotton, skates and marbles
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars	Demuth, Lancaster & Rappee snuff, No. 1.
Liquorice ball and candied sugar	

All of which will be sold low for CASH in hand.

38-1f Lexington, Sept. 5, 1812.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

## COMMISSION STORE.

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap. Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames

Clock do.

Cotton by the Bale

White Lead of the first quality

Box Raisins

Prunes

Mackarels

Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

W. MENELLE.

## Jeremiah Neave's Store

IS removed to the **STONE HOUSE**, at the corner of Main & Market Streets, and adjoining the old stand of George Anderson. The store is the first from the corner, on the row leading to Morrison, Boswell and Sutton, and fronting the Market House.

He has as usual an extensive assortment of Merchandize, which will be sold at the **OLD PRICES, FOR CASH.**

Cotton by the Bale and by Retail—a general assortment of **SPUN COTTON**, at the Factory prices, &c. &c. 39-3t

Lexington, Sept. 18th, 1812.

## FRESH GOODS.

**Samuel & George Trotter**

Have just received and are now opening at their store on Main street, Lexington, an extensive and general assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

Which they wish to dispose of chiefly by wholesale. Terms of payment—cash, or approved negotiable paper at short sight.

31-1f Lexington, 24th July, 1812.

## Education.

**J. D. MANLEY**, impressed with gratitude for the many favors conferred upon him since he has resided in Lexington, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that his **EVENING SCHOOL** will commence on Monday the 21st instant. Those who may please to honor him with the tuition of their children may rest assured that strict attention and the utmost exertion in his power shall be used for their improvement.

The hours of attendance the first month, from seven to ten—afterwards from six to nine.

Terms, three dollars per quarter, including pens, ink and fire.

Lexington, Sept. 11, 1812. 38-1f

**TAKEN UP** by Henry Smith, living in Woodford county, a Bay Mare, six or seven years old, appraised to \$40.

James Howard.

July 4th, 1812. 38-3t

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

## (By Authority.)

## AN ACT

Authorising the cutting and making a canal from the river Potomac around the west end of the dam or causeway from Mason's island, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the common council of Alexandria shall have power to appoint one or more agents to lay out and superintend the cutting and making a canal from the river Potomac around the west end of the dam or causeway from Mason's island to the western shore of the said river, in that arm of said river which passes around the western side of said island, in the manner and under the restrictions hereinafter directed, and from the river Potomac along the west side of Alexandria's peninsula into the said river below the lower end of said peninsula, and through any other points of land between Mason's island and Alexandria, which may improve the boat navigation of said river; and also that the said common council of Alexandria have power to levy a tax upon the real property of the said town, and upon the personal property and the occupations of the citizens thereof, for the purpose of defraying the expense of cutting and making said canal, and afterwards for continuing the same in good repair; and for constructing and keeping in repair and attending at all times during high water the guard gates or lock, hereinafter directed to be constructed in the canal authorised to be cut as aforesaid around the west end of the causeway from Mason's island, and for erecting the bridges hereinafter mentioned and for keeping the same in repair.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said agent or agents or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land through which any of the said canals is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof, and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme covert, under age, non compos, or out of the district, on application to one of the Judges of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, the said judge shall issue his warrant directed to the marshal of the district, to summon and empanel twelve able and discreet freeholders of the vicinage no ways related to either party, to meet on some certain place on the ground through which the said canal is proposed to be conducted and on a certain day to be expressed in the warrant, of which reasonable notice shall be given by the marshal to the proprietors or tenants of said ground, and the marshal on receiving the said warrant shall forthwith summon the said jury, and when met shall administer an oath or affirmation to every jury man, that he will faithfully, justly and impartially value the land not exceeding the width of thirty feet, and all damages the owner thereof will sustain by cutting the canal through such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment and the inquiry thereupon taken shall be signed by the marshal and the jurymen present, and returned by the marshal to the clerk of the court of Alexandria to be by him recorded, and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the agent or agents to the owner of the land, or his or her legal representatives, and on payment thereof, said canal may be cut through said lands, and said described land and canal shall become an open highway forever. Provided, They nor the waters of the said canals, or either of them, shall not be used for any other purpose than navigation, but by the consent of the owner of lands through which said canals may pass.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the canal authorised to be cut as aforesaid around the west of the causeway, and not nearer than one hundred feet to the land end of the lower side of the wharf, formerly used as a ferry wharf, from Mason's Island, shall commence at some point on the western shore of the Potomac river, above a high rock situated about thirty yards above the said causeway, thence to proceed leaving the said high rock between said canal and the river, and passing a little distance of at least twenty feet from the original walls of said causeway, shall enter said river at the distance of at least twenty and not exceeding one hundred yards below said causeway; that said canal shall not be narrower than twelve feet, nor wider than twenty feet at the bottom, and shall not contain less than two feet nor more than four feet water in depth at common low tide, and shall be substantially walled with stone on both sides throughout, and if on excavating the scite for the said canal at the proper depth, it does not prove to be a bottom of solid rock, then the same shall be securely paved at bottom, with heavy flat stone well laid for the whole or such part as may not be a bottom of natural rock. And the said canal shall be further secured by wing walls and puddles on the river side to prevent the water from undermining the causeway walls. There shall also be erected in the said canal for the protection of said causeway, during the times of high freshes, two substantial guard gates, as high as the parapet wall of said causeway, one at least twenty feet above said causeway, and the other a suitable distance below said causeway, which gate shall be connected by walls with said parapet wall, and of equal height so as to form a complete lock, to be firmly secured at bottom, and with the usual apparatus for opening and shutting the same, to facilitate the passage of boats, and it shall be the duty of the common council of Alexandria to provide, that always during the times of high freshes aforesaid, a careful person shall attend said gates to keep them shut, at which times they shall never be opened except for the passage of boats, and forever to keep the said lock and the said canal, in all its walls, wings, pavements, gates and other parts in complete repair; and if the said causeway should at any time be injured in consequence of the said common council having failed to take the precautionary measures aforesaid, and to keep every part of the work done by them in good repair, the said common council shall be liable to the corporation of Georgetown for all damages said corporation may sustain by such injury, to be assessed by a jury in an action on the case, to be brought by said corporation against said common council, and it shall also be the duty of the said common council of Alexandria to erect over said canal, where it shall cross the turnpike road which leads from said causeway to Alexandria, a substantial stone bridge at least twenty feet wide, and to keep the same always in repair.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any other of the said canals shall be cut across any public highway, that a good and sufficient bridge shall in such place be made over the canal at least twenty feet wide, and kept in constant repair by the said common council of Alexandria.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid canal around the west end of the causeway aforesaid, shall be commenced within two years, and shall be completed in the manner herein before provided, within five years from this time, otherwise the authority herein given to cut said canal shall cease and determine.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death, removal, or refusal to act, of any agent, the common council of Alexandria shall appoint another, and shall, from time to time, supply vacancies that may occur, and in all cases a majority of the agents shall be sufficient to act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any boat or boats to pass the said canal around the western end of the said causeway, until the commissioners, or a majority of them hereinafter named, shall have certified under their hands, that according to the best of their skill and judgments, the said canal is located and cut, and walls, wings, lock and gates, are erected and the pavement laid and the whole work executed and completed, in every respect conformably to the directions, true intent and meaning of this act, and until the certificates signed as aforesaid shall be returned and filed in the office of the court of the county of Alexandria.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the common council of Alexandria shall notify the President of the U. States, that the said canal around the western end of the causeway aforesaid is completed, and ready for the view and inspection of the commissioners, then it shall and may be lawful for the President of the U. S. and he is hereby required to appoint without delay, three disinterested and skillful persons as commissioners, to go upon, view and inspect the canal and premises last aforesaid, and thereupon, in their judgments, & not otherwise, the said canal be in all respects executed and completed as herein directed, to certify the same and cause their certificate to be returned and filed in manner aforesaid. And that the said commissioners for so doing, shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation, to be paid by the common council of Alexandria.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the earth or other materials taken from the bed of the said canal, shall not be deposited to the injury of the owners of the lands through which the said canal may pass.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

June 17, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

ver, above a high rock situated about thirty yards above the said causeway, thence to proceed leaving the said high rock between said canal and the river, and passing a little distance of at least twenty feet from the original walls of said causeway, shall enter said river at the distance of at least twenty and not exceeding one hundred yards below said causeway; that said canal shall not be narrower than twelve feet, nor wider than twenty feet at the bottom, and shall not contain less than two feet nor more than four feet water in depth at common low tide, and shall be substantially walled with stone on both sides throughout, and if on excavating the scite for the said canal at the proper depth, it does not prove to be a bottom of solid rock, then the same shall be securely paved at bottom, with heavy flat stone well laid for the whole or such part as may not be a bottom of natural rock. And the said canal shall be further secured by wing walls and puddles on the river side to prevent the water from undermining the causeway walls. There shall also be erected in the said canal for the protection of said causeway, during the times of high freshes, two substantial guard gates, as high as the parapet wall of said causeway, one at least twenty feet above said causeway, and the other a suitable distance below said causeway, which gate shall be connected by walls with said parapet wall, and of equal height so as to form a complete lock, to be firmly secured at bottom, and with the usual apparatus for opening and shutting the same, to facilitate the passage of boats, and it shall be the duty of the common council of Alexandria to provide, that always during the times of high freshes aforesaid, a careful person shall attend said gates to keep them shut, at which times they shall never be opened except for the passage of boats, and forever to keep the said lock and the said canal, in all its walls, wings, pavements, gates and other parts in complete repair; and if the said causeway should at any time be injured in consequence of the said common council having failed to take the precautionary measures aforesaid, and to keep every part of the work done by them in good repair, the said common council shall be liable to the corporation of Georgetown for all damages said corporation may sustain by such injury, to be assessed by a jury in an action on the case, to be brought by said corporation against said common council, and it shall also be the duty of the said common council of Alexandria to erect over said canal, where it shall cross the turnpike road which leads from said causeway to Alexandria, a substantial stone bridge at least twenty feet wide, and to keep the same always in repair.

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# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

## SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**—The 4th and 5th bulletins of the French grand army are dated at Wilna on the 30th of June and 6th of July. Wilna is a town of Lithuania, and about 216 miles East of Warsaw and 320 S. of Petersburg. Some slight skirmishes had taken place, with little loss on either side, though it is reported that the French were defeated near Polosk with the loss of 6000 men, and compelled to recross the Dvina. The Russian armies, pursuant to the plan heretofore announced, were in full retreat, destroying their magazines, and devastating the country, to retard the progress of the enemy. English papers say, that in Sweden, this strong measure was ascribed to the advice of demagogue, who considered it as the best plan to produce the overthrow of Napoleon. Very considerable magazines were however saved from the flames by the French armies. Poland has again assumed a rank among the nations of the Earth; and Buonaparte's favorite Berthier, is reported to be the destined monarch of this ill-fated country which has so long been the victim of despotic neighbours. Peace does not appear to be made between Russia and Turkey. The English papers continue to boast of the assistance which the former is to expect from the talents and power of the Crown Prince of Sweden, who had lately made peace with England. In Spain the French armies are represented as flying before lord Wellington, who had advanced as far as Valladolid. A Giron paper boasts of better prospects in view than the Cortez have had, since the commencement of the revolution, and predicts that the French will be compelled to retire beyond the Ebro, and even into France.

The English papers notice with exultation the remonstrances of the city of New-York against the war, and attempt to cajole the people of England with the belief, that similar expressions of public opinion elsewhere, will drive our government into submission. Thus have our enemies been encouraged in their career of injustice by our own factions and internal enemies. We may be mistaken; but we feel assured that the Henry-ites of New-England will not drive the present congress from the war, as it did the tenth from the embargo. Our representatives, we confidently hope, have too much of what the boatmen of Kentucky call "a little of the best," to be deterred from their purposes by domestic traitors. The London Courier affected to disbelieve the report of hostilities having commenced between America and England, because it had been reported that an American frigate of 44 guns had taken a British frigate of 44. When he is told the story of the *Guirre*, he will no longer think such events improbable. In the house of lords the earl of Liverpool admitted, that he knew that the declaration of war had passed our house of representatives before it passed the senate!—What member of congress gave a British emissary the information? Whilst the friends of England both at home and abroad, calculate that the pressure of the war will compel us to submit, ruin seems to walk with a giant stride through her land. The distresses of her merchants & manufacturers accumulate. We copy the following from the "*Federal Gazette*" of Baltimore:—"The house of messrs. Kensingtons, bankers, in Lombard street, has stopped payment. The shock experienced in the city by this event, if we may judge from apparent effects, is greater than any that has yet been felt."—Lord Castlereagh's fall in a duel, is contradicted.—An embargo on American vessels had taken place in England.—Foster, the late British minister to the U. S. had sailed from Halifax for England.

**OUR NAVY.**—We this day publish the official letter of Capt. Porter of the *Essex*, to the secretary of the navy, relative to the capture of the *Alert*. The *Essex* (a small frigate) was disguised as a merchantman, with but few men on her deck or in her rigging, when the *Alert* made the attack. The port holes of the *Essex* flew open to the astonishment of her enemy, which in eight minutes struck her colours, and had 7 feet water in her hold. The *Alert* was repaired and sent to St. John's as a cartel with prisoners.—The frigate *Constellation* will soon be ready for sea.—In consequence of the death of his brother, capt. Hull has applied for and obtained a furlough, and the *Constellation* placed under the command of capt. Bainbridge, than whom it is said there is not a braver or more discreet officer in our navy.—The freedom of the city of New-York had been presented to capt. Hull, in a gold box, with appropriate inscriptions, for his late gallant action with the *Guirre*. The *Guirre* had a picked crew, selected from the different ships at Halifax, and was supposed to be the only frigate there which could cope with one of our frigates.—Capt. Chauncey or some other naval officer is to have the command on the Lakes. Carpenters and workmen of all descriptions to build a fleet of boats on Lake Erie, have been forwarded from the Eastward. Seamen are forthwith to be sent on.

**ARMY INTELLIGENCE.**—General Van Rensselaer of the New-York militia, is reported to be in a perilous situation. The story is contradicted in a Pittsburgh paper.—The armistice so strangely unnoticed by the National Intelligencer, is stated in the Northern papers to have been promptly rejected by the President.—General Dearborn has moved on with all his force towards fort Niagara.—General Bloomfield's headquarters are established at Plattsburgh.

**POLITICS.**—The republican ticket has carried in Vermont with an increased majority. Conventions continue to meet in New-England, to oppose the war, and embarrass the government. The federalists of the east, and the Clinton party, have united forces.—ON WHAT TERMS, we have yet to learn. We have barely heard that De Wit Clinton is opposed to the war, and has by his agents, offered the Vice Presidency to many who have refused it, until at last it has been accepted by Jared Ingersoll of Philadelphia. Timothy Pickering and Otis of Boston, and the federalists of Pennsylvania and New-York, appear very cordial on the occasion. What is to be the result of this union between those whom the De Wit Clinton better days described as "preferring rather to rule in hell than live in heaven," and himself we must leave for time to show. We hear that many western federalists have got their cue from the head quarters at Boston, and are exerting themselves in favour of the ticket.

**EARTHQUAKES** were felt at Vincennes, Louisville and Carthage, (Ten.) on the 15th inst. We hear that at St. Louis, New-Madrid, and on the lower parts of the Ohio, they happened very often.

**INDIAN NEWS.**—The Indians have killed a Mr. Seymour, his wife and daughter, and a Martin Ruffner, on the White Woman fork of Muskingum river, Ohio.

## LOG-ROLLING.

This practice appears to be as well understood by De Wit Clinton and his partisans in New-York, as it was by the first settlers of Kentucky. Our old settlers as mutually assisted each other in rolling their logs to the fire-heap as they did in defending themselves from the Indians. Aaron and Moses assisted Jonathan to-day, who in return, assisted them on the two next. The term was afterwards applied with peculiar aptness to certain intriguers who had united forces to obtain an election, and has since been extended to cases where measures have been carried in public bodies on bargain and sale principles.

No practice can be more destructive to private virtue or political integrity. And none can more effectually degrade our republican institutions to a level with the bargain-and-sale government of England, where the purchase of seats in parliament is openly avowed by ministers, and coalitions of great men notoriously give themselves offices in contempt of the will of the people.

By the same arts was the six per cent faction successful in the Congress of 1791, and the *Tazoo* fraud imposed on the people of Georgia.

We had hoped that the voice of the people had put down all such factions. But recent events have opened our eyes, and convinced us, THAT PLANS ARE NOW IN OPERATION TO GOVERN THE UNITED STATES BY THE DETESTABLE SYSTEM OF COMPROMISE AND LOG-ROLLING.

A man signing himself—*Stuart* wrote last winter from Albany, in New-York, to the editors of the Reporter and Argus, proposing the support of that state to a Kentuckian as vice-president, if the western people would support De Wit Clinton as president. About the same time a bargain of that kind was offered to the editor of the Virginia Enquirer, and a North Carolina paper. A similar proposal is noticed in a late Chillicothe paper. Who was offered as Vice-President to the three last named Editors, is not recollected.

We have heard that the proposal was made from high authority to the Kentuckian last winter in Washington, which he rejected with indignation, saying he desired no office that was not obtained by the fair and legitimate voice of the people, and that he held in contempt management and intrigue, that Mr. Madison had all his confidence, and should have his support.

Our countrymen cannot ponder too intensely upon these facts, as a President is soon to be elected, and we commit into his hands the future well being and destinies of our republic.

It is easy to foresee the character our government would assume under the administration of a President who could descend to such arts. He would doubtless keep himself in office by the means which he used to acquire it; and his measures be the result of personal views, rather than from considerations of national good.

OUR GREAT MEN witnessing the success of the Arch-Intriguer, would make our suffrages the subject of traffic, and deal in the commodity as our jockeys do in horses and cattle. Ourselves and our posterity would be bought and sold to the thousandth generation.

If De Wit Clinton has claims to the Presidency, founded on the possession of great talents, great virtues, and public services, on these he should rely, and not on the despicable arts of an intriguer. We have heard nothing of the former; but much of the latter part of his character, which constitutes our great objection to him.

Since the above was written, we have heard that De Wit Clinton after sending the Vice-Presidency to many republican characters a begging, has united forces with Timothy Pickering and the Boston Tories, to be run in company with the federalist general Pinckney of South Carolina; he refusing, lawyer Ingersoll, a quid or milk-and-water politician of Philadelphia, has been taken up in his place.

## NEW-YORK.

Nothing has been to us a subject of more regret than the nomination of the Hon. De Wit Clinton for President by the Republicans of New-York.—On a question of this kind where disunion would destroy every probability of success, the voice of the majority ought to govern, and when as in the present case so large a majority is in favour of Mr. Madison, a secession of any particular state is equally injurious to the great cause of republicanism and ruinous to the person whose elevation is intended.

Mr. Clinton, cannot possibly be elected should he receive all the federal votes in the Union, and it is not to be expected that the great republican interest, on a question of this momentous nature, can be consolidated with the federal party.

If Mr. C's friends have supposed that he would receive a single republican vote in this Commonwealth, they are extremely mistaken. The sense of the state is expressed in the nomination of Mr. Madison by the unanimous voice of the Republicans in the Legislature, and it is not possible to change them by any inducement which could be held out.

When the general sentiment of the party is so manifest and decided, we do earnestly hope that the respectable state of New-York, will not uselessly waste her strength and influence on a candidate that cannot succeed, but will defer the pretensions she has advanced till they receive the sanction of the Union on another occasion.

We know not how the disagreement between the House and Senate of this state as to the choice of electors will be compromised. It is possible that it may be the design of the federal party to destroy the votes of Massachusetts in this great election. But this one fact we do know.—That every Elector who is chosen by the Republican interest will give his vote for Mr. Madison, and of this our friends in every quarter of the United States may rest upon as certain, as if they saw the official record before them. We know too, that no federalist will vote for Mr. Clinton, except from despair of getting in a federal President. It is not out of regard to him they support his pretensions, but from their utter inability to run in any man of their own side.

## ARTICLES FROM THE REPORTER.

An express arrived in this place on Wednesday who left the head quarters of the North Western Army, at Fort Wayne, on the 18th inst. From sundry letters which we have received and seen we have collected the following information:—Two detachments, one under the command of Brigadier General Paine, and the other under the command of Colonel Wells, had burnt the Miami and Pottawatomie towns on the waters of the Wabash and St. Joseph, and destroyed a considerable quantity of corn. The Indians had deserted their villages several weeks before they were visited by our army—not an enemy was to be seen.

It was whispered that General WINCHESTER would take the command of the army, and that Governor HARRISON would return with a detachment to the frontier of his territory. Gov. Harrison has so completely the confidence of the troops, and is so much beloved and es-

teemed, that it was thought such a measure would produce great discontent and murmuring.

When the army arrived at Fort Wayne, they found the garrison in a very distressed situation. The Indians had been around it for 10 or 12 days, two days and nights of which they kept up a heavy fire. The captain (Rhea) proposed to surrender, but his Subalterns threatened to put him to instant death if he made the proposition again. Capt. Rhea was arrested as soon as the army arrived, and given liberty to resign or stand his trial.—He chose the former. It was supposed that he intended to surrender the fort, and make his escape to Detroit. The Indians had destroyed every thing around the fort which was not under the protection of the guns.

It was expected the army would start for Fort Defiance in a few days.

The following was written on the margin of a St. Louis paper of the 12th inst. received by the last western mail:

"We are all under arms here, the British traders have assembled a host of Indians on our frontier. The garrison of Fort Chicago has been cut to pieces; Wells, the Indian agent of Fort Wayne, who was there, had his breast cut open and his heart eaten by the chiefs present. Our Fort Belle Vue is now besieged by the Sacs and Winnebagoes with 200 Sioux's as a protection to the besiegers. You will hear of warm work from this place; we know all their plans and are prepared; we have only 17 regular soldiers within the settlements of this territory!! every settlement forms a frontier, being from 10 to 50 miles apart; we will not ask aid.—The Secretary of war knows our situation."

Among the volunteers from this state, are the following Members of Congress and Members elect:

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Major-general.  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Commanding a Battalion of Mounted Infantry.  
JOHN SIMPSON, Captain.  
WM. P. DUBALL, do.  
SAMUEL M'KEE, Private.  
THOMAS MONTGOMERY, do.

Dispatches have been intercepted wherein Mr. Foster advises the British government to send 64 gun ships out to America, instead of frigates, as it would require vessels of that force to cope with the American frigates.

An eastern printer is of opinion that the receipts into the U. S. treasury this year, will exceed 20 millions of dollars.

Another lie is going the round of the eastern papers, stating that the *Belvidere* frigate has been captured by the *Essex*.

The republican ticket in Vermont has been carried by increased majorities. The eight Electors from that state will support James Madison for the next Presidency.

Died, in Augusta, Georgia, on his way from Florida to the city of Washington, Gen. GEORGE MATHEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 11.

Letter of Col. Cass, of the army late under the command of Brigadier General William Hull, to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10th, 1812.

SIR, Having been ordered on to this place by Col. M'ARTHUR, for the purpose of communicating to the government, such particulars respecting the expedition lately commanded by Brig. Gen. Hull and its disastrous result, as might enable them correctly to appreciate the conduct of the officers and men, and to develop the causes which produced so foul a stain upon the national character, I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following statement:

When the forces landed in Canada, they landed with an ardent zeal and stimulated with the hope of conquest. No enemy appeared within view of us, and had an immediate and vigorous attack been made upon Malden, it would doubtless have fallen an easy victory. I know General Hull afterwards declared he regretted this attack had not been made, and he had every reason to believe success would have crowned his efforts. The reason given for delaying our operations was to mount our heavy cannon and to afford to the Canadian militia time and opportunity to quit an obnoxious service. In the course of two weeks the number of their militia who were embodied, had decreased by desertion from six hundred to one hundred men; and in the course of three weeks, the cannon were mounted, the ammunition fixed, and every preparation made for an immediate investment of the fort. At a council, at which were present all the field officers, and which was held two days before our preparations were completed, it was unanimously agreed to make an immediate attempt to accomplish the object of the expedition. If by waiting two days we could have the service of our heavy artillery, it was agreed to wait; if not, it was determined to go without it and to attempt the place by storm.—This opinion appeared to correspond with the views of the general, and the day was appointed for commencing our march. He declared to me, that he considered himself pledged to lead the army to Malden. The ammunition was placed in the wagons; the cannon were embarked on board the floating batteries, and every requisite article was prepared. The spirit and zeal, the ardor and animation displayed by the officers and men on learning the near accomplishment of their wishes, was a sure and sacred pledge, that in the hour of trial they would not be found wanting in their duty to their country and themselves. But a change of measures in opposition to the wishes and opinions of all the officers, was adopted by the general. The plan of attacking Malden was abandoned, and instead of acting offensively, we broke up our camp, evacuated Canada, and re-crossed the river in the night, without even the shadow of an enemy to injure us. We left to the tender mercy of the enemy the miserable Canadians who had joined us, and the protection we afforded them was but a passport to vengeance. This fatal and unaccountable step dispirited the troops, and destroyed the little confidence that a series of timid, irresolute and indecisive measures had left in the commanding officer.

About the 10th of August, the enemy received a reinforcement of four hundred men. On the twelfth, the commanding officers of three of the regiments [the fourth was absent] were informed through a medium which admitted of no doubt, that the general had stated, that a capitulation would be necessary. They on the same day addressed to Gov. Meigs, of Ohio, a letter, of which the following is an extract:—"Believe all the bearer will tell you. Believe it, however it may astonish you, as much as if told by one of us. Even a capitulation will fill the vacancy." The doubtful fate of this letter rendered it necessary to use circumspection in its details, and therefore these blanks were left. The word 'capitulation' will fill the first, and 'commanding general' the other. As no enemy was near us, and the superiority of our force was

manifest, we could see no necessity for capitulating, nor any propriety in alluding to it. We therefore determined in this last resort to incur the responsibility of divesting the general of his command. This plan was eventually prevented by two of the commanding officers of the regiments being ordered upon detachments.

On the 13th, the British took a position opposite to Detroit, and began to throw up works. During that and the two following days, they pursued their object without interruption, and established a battery for two 18-pounders and an 8-inch howitzer. About sunset on the evening of the 14th, a detachment of 350 men from the regiments commanded by Col. M'Arthur and myself was ordered to march to the river Raisin, to escort the provisions, which had some time remained there protected by a party under the command of Capt. Brush.

On Saturday, the 15th, about 1 o'clock, a flag of truce arrived from Sandwich, bearing a summons from gen. Brock, for the surrender of the town & fort of Detroit, stating, he could no longer restrain the fury of the savages. To this an immediate and spirited refusal was returned. About 4 o'clock, their batteries began to play upon the town. The fire was returned and continued without interruption and with little effect till dark. Their shells were thrown till eleven o'clock.

At day light, the firing on both sides recommenced; about the same time the enemy began to land troops, at the Springwells, three miles below Detroit, protected by two of their armed vessels. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, they had effected their landing and immediately took up their line of march. They moved in a close column of platoons, twelve in front, upon the bank of the river.

The fourth regiment was stationed in the fort; the Ohio volunteers and a part of the Michigan militia, behind some pickets, in a situation in which the whole flank of the enemy would have been exposed. The residue of the Michigan militia were in the upper part of the town to resist the incursions of the savages. Two 24 pounders loaded with grape-shot were posted upon a commanding eminence, ready to sweep the advancing column. In this situation, the superiority of our position was apparent, and our troops, in the eager expectation of victory, awaited the approach of the enemy. Not a sign of cowardice broke upon the ear; not a look of cowardice met the eye. Every man expected a proud day for his country, and each was anxious that his individual exertion should contribute to the general result.

When the head of their column arrived within about five hundred yards of our line, orders were received from Gen. Hull for the whole to retreat to the Fort, and for the twenty-four pounders not to open upon the enemy. One universal burst of indignation was apparent upon the receipt of this order. Those, whose conviction was the deliberate result of a dispassionate examination of passing events, saw the folly and impropriety of crowding 1100 men into a little work, which 300 could fully man, and into which the shot and shells of the enemy were falling. The Fort was in this manner filled; the men were directed to stack their arms, and scarcely was an opportunity afforded of moving. Shortly after a white flag was hung out upon the walls. A British officer rode up to enquire the cause. A communication passed between the commanding generals, which ended in the capitulation submitted to you. In entering into this capitulation, the general took counsel from his own feelings only. Not an officer was consulted. Not one anticipated a surrender, till he saw the white flag displayed. Even the women were indignant at so shameful a degradation of the American character, and all felt as they should have felt, but he who held in his hands the reins of authority.

Our morning report had that morning made our effective men present fit for duty 1060, without including the detachment before alluded to, and without including 300 of the Michigan militia on duty. About dark on Saturday evening the detachment sent to escort the provisions received orders from Gen. Hull to return with as much expedition as possible. About ten o'clock the next day they arrived within sight of Detroit. Had a firing been heard, or any resistance visible, they would have immediately advanced and attacked the rear of the enemy. The situation, in which this detachment was placed, although the result of accident, was the best for annoying the enemy and cutting off his retreat that could have been selected. With his raw troops enclosed between two fires and no hopes of success, it is hazardous little to say, that very few would have escaped.

I have been informed by col. Findley, who saw the return of their quarter-master-general the day after the surrender, that their whole force of every description, white, red, and black, was 1030. They had twenty-nine platoons, twelve in a platoon, of men dressed in uniform. Many of these were evidently Canadian militia. The rest of their militia increased their white force to about seven hundred men. The number of their Indians could not be ascertained with any degree of precision; not many were visible. And in the event of an attack upon the town and fort, it was a species of force which could have afforded no material advantage to the enemy.

In endeavoring to appreciate the motives and to investigate the causes, which led to an event so unexpected and dishonorable, it is impossible to find any solution in the relative strength of the contending parties, or in the measures of resistance in our power. That we were far superior to the enemy; that upon any ordinary principles of calculation we would have defeated them, the wounded and indignant feeling of every man there will testify.

A few days before the surrender, I was informed by gen. Hull, we had 400 rounds of 24 pound shot fixed and about 100,000 cartridges made. We had surrendered with the fort 40 barrels of powder and 2,500 stand of arms.

The state of our provisions has not been generally understood. On the day of the surrender we had fifteen days of provision of every kind on hand. Of meat there was plenty in the country, and arrangements had been made for purchasing and grinding the flour. It was calculated we could readily procure 3 months' provisions, independent of 150 barrels of flour, 1300 head of cattle which had been forwarded from the state of Ohio, and which remained at the river Raisin, under capt. Brush, within reach of the army.

But had we been totally destitute of provisions, our duty and interest undoubtedly was to fight. The enemy invited us to meet him in the field.

By defeating him the whole country would have been open to us, and the object of our expedition gloriously and successfully obtained. If we had been defeated, we had nothing to do but to retreat to the fort, and make the best defence which circumstances and our situation rendered practicable. But basely to surrender without firing a gun—tamely to submit without rushing a bayonet—disgracefully to pass in review before an enemy as inferior in the quality as in the number of his forces,

were circumstances, which excited feelings of indignation, more easily felt than described. To see the whole of our men flushed with the hope of victory, eagerly awaiting the approaching contest, to see them afterwards dispirited, hopeless and desponding, at least 500 shedding tears, because they were not allowed to meet their country's foe, and to fight their country's battles, excited sensations, which no American has ever before had cause to feel, and which, I trust in God, will never again be felt, while one man remains to defend the standard of the Union.

I am expressly authorised to state, that col. M'Arthur and col. Findley and lieut. col. Miller, viewed this transaction in the light, which I do. They know and feel, that no circumstance in our situation, none in that of the enemy, can excuse a capitulation so dishonorable and unjustifiable. This too is the universal sentiment among the troops: and I shall be surprised to learn, that there is one man, who thinks it was necessary to sheath his sword, or to lay down his musket.

I was informed by gen. Hull, the morning after the capitulation, that the British forces consisted of 1,800 regulars, and that he surrendered to prevent the effusion of human blood. That he magnified their regular force nearly five-fold, there can be no doubt. Whether the philanthropic reason assigned by him is a sufficient justification for surrendering a fortified town, an army and a territory, is for the government to determine. Confident I am, that had the courage and conduct of the general been equal to the spirit and zeal of the troops, the event would have been brilliant and successful, as it now is disastrous and dishonorable.

Very respectfully, sir, &c. &c.  
LEWIS CASS, Col.  
3d Regt. Ohio Vol.  
The hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS,  
Secretary of War.

## NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Extract from the Journal of the Privateer *Yankee*—Aug. 1st, 1812.

"At meridian, continued in chase of a large English armed ship, distant about 4 miles upon the lee bow. At 1 P. M. we prepared for action, and ran down upon her weather quarter, upon which the ship fled away and also prepared for action. We immediately fired our first division; the ship returned a broadside, and the action became general. The officers and marines poured into the enemy a full volley of musketry, and the three divisions at the same time gave her a broadside. We then bore away, ran athwart her bows, gave him another broadside, which raked him fore and aft, and discharged all the small arms—during this time, however the enemy kept up a well directed fire, shot away some of our rigging and wounded two of our seamen. But we too destroyed the ship's standing and running rigging and sails, killed the helmsman, and kept so warm a fire of round, langrage, canister and grape shot, musket balls, buck shot and pistol bullets, that the enemy's ship became unmanageable, and she came right down bows upon us. We instantly sheered off, gave her a full discharge of all our arms, both great and small, and prepared to board her with boarding pikes, muskets, cutlasses and pistols, when the enemy hauled down his colors. The firing then ceased, and we gave the enemy three cheers. Sent lieut. Sweet, with an armed boat's crew, on board and took possession of her. She proved to be the English letter of marque ship *Royal Bounty*, captain Henry Gambles, 653 tons burthen, mounting 10 carriage guns, with powder, shot, muskets and pistols, navigated by 25 persons. She was from Hull in ballast, 7 weeks out, bound to Prince Edward's Island. On boarding her, we found two men killed, the captain, his two mates, the boatswain, cook and two seamen, dangerously wounded; and that we had shot away nearly all her standing and running rigging, stove her boats, damaged her masts, spars and sails, and pierced her hull and bulwarks with innumerable shot, both great and small. Her mainmast received 153 shot of different kinds; her maintopmast and all other sails were so completely cut to pieces as to be unserviceable. Even her colors were penetrated with 6 musket shot.

We regret to state that two of our own seamen, viz.—Aaron Mason, boatswain's 1st mate, and John Chase, Quarter-master, were badly wounded in the neck and thigh, though not dangerously. The prisoners were taken on board the *Yankee*, and the wounded dressed by our surgeon.

"The above action lasted upwards of an hour, and the most part of that time we were within pistol shot of the enemy."

## From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Another wreath is added to the laurels of our gallant navy by the successful cruise and safe return of the frigate *Essex*, capt. Porter. She entered the capes of Delaware on Tuesday afternoon.—An officer belonging to her came up to town this morning. We understand she has made several captures: among them is the British sloop of war *Alert*, of 20 eighteen pound carronades.

The *Essex* was disguised as a merchantman. (she is a very small frigate.) with but few of her men on deck, and in her rigging, when the *Alert* came and made the attack. The ports of the *Essex* immediately flew open, and her gallant crew returned the fire with such vigor and effect, that the *Alert*, soon struck to the American commander. The *Essex* intended making N. York, but a few days since she desisted to large ships of war and presumed them, to be British in pursuit, she dodged into Delaware. We are happy to add that the whole of her officers and crew are in perfect health and spirits.

## COPY OF A LETTER.

Received at the Navy Department from Captain PORTER, of the U. S. frigate *Essex*, of 32 guns.

At sea, August 17, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the thirteenth, his Britannic majesty's sloop of war *Alert*, Capt. T. L. P. Laughton, ran down on our weather quarter, gave three cheers, and commenced an action, if so trifling a circumstance deserves the name, and after 8 minutes firing struck her colors, with 7 feet water in her hold, much cut to pieces, and three men wounded.

I need not inform you, that the officers and crew of the *Essex* behaved as I trust all Americans will in such cases, and it is only to be regretted that so much zeal and activity could not have been displayed on an occasion that would have done them more honor. The *Essex* has not received the slightest injury.

The *Alert* was out for the purpose of taking the *Hornet*!



I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.  
[Signed] D. PORTER.  
Hon. Paul Hamilton,  
Sec. of the Navy, Washington.

VINCENNES, Sept. 15.  
On Saturday last Col. W. Russell, at the head of Col. Wilcox's regiment of Kentucky militia, col. Jordan's regiment, and a detachment of Col. Evan's regiment of Indiana militia, and three companies of rangers started from this place on an expedition against the Indians at Fort Harrison—which place we have before said was besieged—the whole amounting to about 1200 men, all in high spirits, and anxious to meet the enemy—On Sunday they marched 20 miles—since which we have not heard from them—we understand that Col. Russell calculated on reaching Fort Harrison on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning—so that we may calculate on hearing something of importance by Thursday evening at farthest.

We observe a great deal said in our eastern papers of patriotism—the citizens of Knox presents an example, and examples speak plainer than words, worthy to be recorded in letters of gold—out of less than 1000 militia men in the county, upwards of 700 are on their march against the Indians, and with few exceptions, volunteers.

We feel great anxiety for their fate, but with an army thus composed, led on by a brave and experienced commander, no doubt can be entertained of their success.

It would have gratified us, had we been able to have given the general order issued by the colonel on the morning previous to their march, but our limits, from its length precludes it.

September 22.  
The Indiana militia who went on the expedition to fort Harrison, returned on Friday and Saturday last, and with few exceptions have been discharged—they arrived at fort Harrison on Wednesday morning last, without having seen an Indian, and found the garrison safe—Capt. Taylor, Doct. Clark, and their brave fellow soldiers have covered themselves with never fading laurels, by their noble and gallant defence of that fort—with not more than 16 or 20 men able to shoulder a musket, they withstood an attack of between 7 and 8 hours by at least 6 or 700 Indians—during which, they burnt down one of the block-houses, leaving a vacancy of near 20 feet entirely open—and compelled him to contend not only against them, but the fire also.

Col. Wilcox's regt. from Kentucky remains at fort Harrison.

The provisions started up by Lieut. Richardson, on Tuesday evening last, under an escort of 11 men, was attacked at the Narrows by a party of about 30 Indians, and defeated, seven men killed and one wounded—the provisions was either taken or destroyed.

On Thursday morning last the Indians either killed or took prisoner, a son of Mr. Meltons, about 12 or 15 miles above this place.

Gen. Winlock is expected to arrive here this day with another regiment of Kentucky militia—in addition to which a large body of mounted volunteers, say 4 or 500, are expected on in a day or two.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 31.  
Letters received yesterday from the Bay of St. Louis, inform that the brig Syren is safe, and that there are two gun boats aground. The rest of the squadrons having escaped any damage.

The threatening attitude of the enemy on our coast, and damages rendered by the storm to Fort St. Philip, at Plaquemine, has induced the commanding officer to send a reinforcement of a company of artillery to that post.

List of Boats lost at New Orleans in the late Tornado.			
Flats,	Loading,	Owners,	Amount.
1 Bacon,	M. G. Stues,		2000
1 Corn,	Wm. J. Orford,		700
1 Bacon,	Wm. Murry,		2000
1 Bacon & wky.	Starns & Short,		1200
1 Bacon,	Jerry Glenn,		500
1 Bacon & wky.	Geo. Morrison,		600
1 Corn,	John Duly,		500
1 Bacon,	Terrence,		800
1 Bacon,	Browder,		300
			dols. 8,400

NATCHEZ, Sept. 9.  
We are informed that an order has been issued by the executive requiring the attendance of volunteers and the drafted militia at Cantonment, Washington, on Saturday next. From thence, it is said, they will repair immediately to Baton Rouge, where provision is made for their reception, where they will be joined by 200 additional volunteers from that neighborhood, and march to Mobile, &c.

FORT STODDERT, Aug. 22.  
Letters of late date have been received from Gen. Wilkinson in N. Orleans by which it would appear, he had not as yet received orders (but was anxiously expecting them) to erect our glorious standard at Mobile and Pensacola. The former place although defended by a regular and scientifically constructed fortification, would not require an arduous siege—for the officers and soldiers (we learn from a correct source) have received no pay for the last TWENTY FOUR MONTHS, and have been almost starved out of their allegiance to Ferdinand the 7th.—The commandant however has 75 regular troops in Fort Charlotte (formerly fort Conde) and calculates on 80 militia in case of an attack, and very heroically has promised to defend himself to the last extremity. The fortifications

and resources of Pensacola are much more formidable than those of Mobile, but with a few thousand men we do not apprehend much difficulty—the resistance which will be made at those two places, in case Government permits us to attack them, will give eclat to our arms in this quarter, and serve to whet our appetites for conquest.

Albany, Sept. 3.  
PROCLAMATION.  
By Isaac Brock, Esq. Major General commanding his Majesty's forces in the province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS the territory of Michigan was this day, by capitulation, ceded to the arms of his Britannic Majesty, without any other condition than the protection of private property; and wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the government, I do hereby announce to all the inhabitants of the said territory that the laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until his majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof. And I do hereby also declare and make known to the said inhabitants that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their religion, of which all persons, both civil and military, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession, or having any knowledge of any public property, shall forthwith deliver in the same, or give notice thereof to the officer commanding, or Lieutenant-Colonel Nichol, who are hereby authorised to receive and give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of the militia will be held responsible that all arms in possession of the militia men be immediately delivered up; and all individuals whatever, who have in their possession arms of any kind, will deliver them up without delay. Given under my hand, at Detroit, this 16th of August, 1812, and in the 52 year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed)  
ISAAC BROCK, Major-Gen.  
A true copy.  
J. MACDONELL,  
Lt. Col. Militia & A. D. C.  
Boston, Sept. 3.

LONDON, July 9.  
The secret committee to which were referred the sealed documents respecting the disturbances in the interior, yesterday made their report to the House of Commons—This report, which has been expected with so much anxiety by the public, does not answer the general expectation. It does little more than embody in an authentic form the various accounts before received of the proceedings of the rioters.

From the labors of the committee we merely learn officially, that "serious disturbances highly dangerous to public safety, as well as to the lives and property of private individuals," have existed from the end of February to the 23d of June, to which date the Committee had evidence of the facts before them—that the rioters during that period in large numbers assembled in the night time, armed, and entered houses—committed robberies—broke into manufactories—destroyed machinery—fired houses—assassinated one individual, Mr. Morsefall—and threatened others, for obstructing them, with assassination—that their first object was the destruction of machinery, but they afterwards extended their views to the collection of arms—that the outrages committed were not the effects of an irregular rising, but of an organised association, as the riots had a complete system of discipline, attacking houses by word of command, having their names enrolled, and these rolls being regularly called over, and used as signals, rockets and blue lights—that they had committees, delegates, and other marks of authority and subordination—that they were bound by an oath, pledging them to secrecy, and denouncing vengeance against the traitor who should betray them—that they contributed two-pence per week each to the general fund, and that they were made to believe that they were countenanced, and would be supported, by numbers of the people, but particularly in Ireland, as well as by individuals of high rank and of great wealth, who would hereafter declare themselves; but of this latter the Committee state that they had no evidence to induce them to believe the representations correct. The report concludes with the expression of the opinion of the committee that such proceedings and the oath were in the estimation of the committee, highly dangerous, &c. &c.

This is the substance of the Report, which does not contain any proposition for the remedy of the evil whose existence it establishes beyond the possibility of doubt.

August 4.  
We wish still to observe the same forbearance which we professed yesterday, from all comment upon the complaints in the message from the American President, which forms the ground-work of the act declaring war against Britain. We wish not to irritate animosities which we hope are now at an end, nor to inflame grievances which we hope are superseded and buried in oblivion by the arrival of the intelligence of the total repeal of the orders in council. The only measure yet adopted by our government in way of retaliation, is that of an embargo. Orders were issued yesterday for detaining all American vessels in our ports; and for seizing and bringing in all found on the high seas. These vessels will be restored in the event of an amicable arrangement. It has been stated that an understanding is agreed upon by the American merchants, according to which, some of these vessels, now loaded for the United States, are to sail for Halifax under convoy, to be given up there if the war should continue. If the war should not continue, as it is to be hoped it will not, they will be so far on their voyage.

Our ministers have been forced to take steps to retaliate on the Americans; but the security of our own possessions is the first ob-

ject. And yesterday orders were given for sending a very considerable reinforcement of troops to our American garrisons.

Strong symptoms of dissatisfaction, it is said, burst forth in various parts of America, the moment the President's denunciation of war was made known. The colors of the merchant vessels in Boston harbour were hoisted half-mast high—minute guns were fired—and the President of the U. States, with the Emperor Napoleon seated on his shoulders, were burnt in effigy. At New-York the populace are said to have shown their disapprobation in a most marked manner. A letter from Boston, of June 23, after mentioning the receipt, at that port, of the Legislative Act under which war is proclaimed, adds, "The assembly of Massachusetts is now sitting, and some very strong and inflammatory resolutions will be passed against the war, and against the policy of the government in declaring it."

Extract from the Prince Regent's speech to Parliament, on July 30.

"His royal highness has commanded us to assure you, that he views with most sincere regret the hostile measures which have been recently adopted by the government of the U. States of America towards this country. His royal highness is nevertheless willing to hope that the accustomed relations of peace and amity between the two countries may yet be restored; but if his expectations in this respect should be disappointed by the conduct of the government of the U. States, or by their perseverance in any unwarrantable pretensions, he will most fully rely on the support of every class of his majesty's subjects in a contest in which the honor of his majesty's crown and the best interests of his dominions must be involved."

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 29.

General Winchester took command of the army at Fort Wayne, on the 19th inst. and Gov. Harrison, with 2000 mounted volunteers, was to depart on a secret expedition. The president of the United States has since conferred on Governor Harrison the command of the whole North-Western Army, where general Winchester may remain or not, at his option; otherwise he is to be placed in the army of Gen. Dearborn. The confidence reposed in Harrison by the people of Kentucky and Ohio, are said to have influenced the president in adopting this measure.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

We understand that Gen. Hopkins has written to Governor Shelby that a greater number of Kentucky volunteers had arrived at Vincennes than the service required!!! In consequence of which, the governor had discharged a number of them at Louisville. More than 1200 are said to be returning home, mortified because it is not put in their power to fight their country's battles. But they continue to hold themselves in readiness to relieve & assist if occasion require it—their brethren in arms. Many other volunteers are on their march to Louisville, who have not heard of this order.

A GLUT IN THE MARKET.

An old KENTUCKY warrior, when informed on his march to Louisville, of Governor Shelby's order to discharge the volunteers from further service, expressed himself in this manner: "Well, Kentucky has often glutted the markets with flour, hemp, pork and tobacco—and now quite in character, she has done it with VOLUNTEERS!!!"

The letter of Col. Cass to the Secretary of War, will be perused with much interest by our readers. It furnishes conclusive proof, that the capitulation of Detroit, was occasioned by no want of arrangement on the part of our government, and by no want of patriotism and bravery on the part of the army. It proves more—that BRITISH GOLD IS TOO POWERFUL IN AMERICA—and that there are domestic Henrys, as well as foreign ones. The letter does more. It bears testimony to the literature of the barbarous savages of the west, and would do honor in that point of view to what the English call the best days of Queen Anne.

THE FLORIDAS.

The secret journal of the House of Representatives, and the instructions of Mr. Monroe to Gen. Mathews, Col. McKee and Governor Mitchell which relate to these territories, were published at Washington on the 12th of this month. They establish the facts, that Mathews was authorised to take possession of the country in but one of two events happening:—their peaceable surrender by the local authorities, or to prevent a foreign power from seizing them. The error of Gen. Mathews is ascribed to his zeal to promote the good of his country; and his powers are revoked and transferred to Governor Mitchell. The correspondence will appear in our next.

The manufacture of Spanish and Portuguese vessels is briskly going on, as well in our seaports as in all foreign ports where the news of the war has arrived. We expect to hear of Mr. Von Sanders' opening offices in Boston and New-York for the manufacture, also, of ship papers.

The revolutionists of East Florida have formed a convention to draft a constitution for their own government. They intend, it is said, to possess themselves of the whole province and deliver it to the United States.

The "West-Countyman" is received, and will appear in our next.

COMMUNICATION.

THOMAS DYE OWINGS, Esq. of Bath county, has offered his services in the upper District, as ELECTOR at the ensuing election. In his political principles, Mr. Owings, has always been known as a firm and undeviating republican; and has publicly pledged himself, that if he is elected, he will vote for JAMES MADISON as President, and ELBRIDGE GERRY as Vice-President of the United States.

For Sale,

A LOT of ground containing about two acres, adjoining the new Roman Chapel, and fronting Third street, which will be sold in one or two lots to suit the purchaser. Application to be made to Gen. Robert Todd, near Lexington, to whom it belongs, or to David Todd, in Lexington.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26.  
FORT HARRISON.

We have been furnished with the following particulars of the recent attack on fort Harrison by the Indians. On the 3d inst. a number of Indians, men, squaws and children, presented themselves before the fort unarmed, pretended to be friendly and wished to be admitted into it for the purpose of holding a council; the commandant refused to admit them into the fort. In the evening, while they were making warm professions of friendship, some of their party set on fire one of the block-houses, and a general firing was commenced on the fort; which was promptly returned by the garrison. A breast-work was instantly erected inside of the fort before the block-house, from which an incessant discharge of small arms was kept up against the Indians. The attack was made late in the evening, and before daylight a secure breast-work was made in the exposed part of the fort—the block-house was by this time entirely consumed; and the Indians retreated so far as to be out of reach of the guns of the fort.

In the course of the 4th, the place where the block-house stood, was filled up and the fort rendered as secure as before the attack—Several less formidable attempts were made by the Indians, in the three following days, to get possession of the place when they ceased firing altogether.

The only material damage sustained by the besieged, was the loss their of provisions, which were unfortunately in the blockhouse which was burnt. They had no provisions, but a little green corn from the 4th to the 15th—On the 15th Colonel Russell arrived there with 1200 men; and the Indians drew off, and took a strong position about ten miles above the fort.

It will be seen by an article under the Vincennes head, that an express arrived at that place from fort Harrison—which place it left on the 13th inst. two days before Russell arrived there. The express came out in the night disguised in Indian dress, and passed through their camps; he states that a number of Indians had been killed; the fort had 3 men killed & 2 wounded.—Argus.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison, to Gov. Shelby, dated

"Head-quarters, Fort Wayne, Sept. 18.  
"I arrived here with the troops on Saturday last: The Indians had closely invested the fort for several days, and burnt the United States' factory, and many other valuable houses. But three of our people were killed: they (the Indians) raised the siege the day before we reached here, and retreated precipitately.

"Not being able to move on towards Detroit immediately, [on account of the want of proper supplies] I determined to employ the intermediate time, in destroying the towns within two days march of this place. The whole force was accordingly divided and placed under the command of Gen. Payne and Col. Wells. The former was directed to destroy the Miami Towns at the forks of the Wabash; and the latter directed against the Potawatamie villages at Elk Hart.

"I accompanied Gen. Payne on the expedition; 4 of the Miami villages were burnt (three of them remarkably flourishing) and all their corn was cut up and piled, under the expectation that it would rot before the Indians could do any thing to prevent it. I have this moment heard from col. Wells: he has been equally successful, and has met with no enemy who dared to oppose them.

"It is impossible to find language to convey my sense of the merits of the troops under my command from your state. Yes, my dear sir, I anticipated in this campaign a glorious triumph to our arms, and an equally glorious triumph to republicanism—since it will prove the falsity of the theory which proclaims the necessity of standing armies, or in other words that a man must become a slave before he can be made a warrior."

Gen. H. speaks in the highest terms of the patience, subordination and good conduct of the Kentucky volunteers. We regret our inability to give the letter entire. Gen. Winchester had just arrived, and Gen. Harrison resigned the command of the detachment under gen. Payne and col. Wells, to him, in obedience to the arrangement of the War Department. Col. Simrall's regiment arrived at fort Wayne on the 18th; the day Harrison's letter was written, Col. Wells destroyed five Potawatamie villages. As to gen. Harrison's present object he observes:

"I shall set out from hence to-day or to-morrow to take command of the troops collecting in the rear of this, for an expedition, from which I anticipate the most beneficial result."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Fort Wayne, Sept. 19  
The President of the United States having designated Brigadier General James Winchester, to the command of the army originally destined to relieve Gen. Hull, and that officer having arrived at this place, the command is accordingly relinquished to him. Brigadier General Payne, Colonel Wells and Captain Garrard, commanding the several corps composing the army, will accordingly report themselves to General Winchester and receive his orders.

If any thing could soften the regret which the General feels at parting with troops which have so entirely won his confidence and affection, it is the circumstance of his committing them to the charge of one of the heroes of our glorious revolution; a man distinguished as well for the services he has rendered his country, as for the possession of every qualification which constitutes the gentleman.

The General cannot take leave of this gallant army which he has commanded with so much satisfaction, without expressing the high sense he entertains of their conduct. For ten days past they have performed severe duty with scarcely a sufficiency of food to sustain them; and entirely without some of the articles which constitute the ration. They have done it too without a murmur, and with an alacrity which could only have been expected from veteran troops.

The General requests Brigadier Gen. Payne, and every other officer and soldier of the army, to accept his thanks for the support they have given him upon every occasion, and for the promptitude and alacrity with which his orders have been obeyed—He has taken care to communicate to the Governor of Kentucky, and through him to the people of that state, his opinion of their distinguished merits, and his entire confidence in their perseverance in the path of glory and patriotism.

The General feels equal pride and pleasure in acknowledging the personal attachment which the army has manifested towards him; and he assures them that their welfare and glory is the first object of his wishes, and as a means of securing both, he most earnestly recommends and intreats that the confidence which they have so often expressed in him may be transferred to his worthy successor.

As Governor and Commander in Chief of the Indiana Territory, the General assumes the command of all the troops in that Territory, by virtue of an authority received from the Honorable the Secretary of War, and as a Maj. General of the Kentucky quota, he takes the command of all the troops of that state, North of the Ohio, excepting the army of General Winchester.

COPY, NATH. F. ADAMS.  
Deputy Adj't. Gen.

THE public examination of the Students of the Transylvania University will commence on Monday the 5th of October. Orations will be delivered on the afternoons as usual.  
40-3t  
September 29, 1812.

THEATRE.

THE Theatre will be opened on Thursday evening, October 1st, 1812, when will be presented, a much admired comedy written by Richard Cumberland, Esq. called

THE JEW.

Or, Benevolent Hebrew.

JARIEL - - Mr. BLAND, (from the Boston theatre, his first appearance here.)

Between the Play and Farce,  
Sings—"THE HEROES OF KENTUCKY,"

Written and to be sung by Mr. Vaughan,  
To which will be added, the Farce of

The Purse, or American Tar.

WILL STEADY, (with songs) - Mr. BLAND.  
Doors to be opened at half past 5, and the curtain to rise at half past 6 o'clock, precisely.

[Copies of the songs to be had at the Theatre.]

THE person who borrowed the last volume of Gibbon's Rome from Mr. James G. Trotter, is requested to return it at this office. The name of John A. Seitz is written in the title page.

40-3t  
September 26th, 1812.

To Rent,

THE whole or part of a HOUSE and LOT, situated in a public part of Main street; wherein is a store room, and a convenient back room adjoining thereto, well calculated either for a parlour or counting room, over which there are several good bed chambers, and underneath, two excellent cellars. Also, several out buildings; such as kitchen, spring and smoke houses, &c. For particulars, enquire of the printer.

40-4f  
Lexington, Sept. 29, 1812.

To all whom it may concern.

Take Notice,

THAT on the 29th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day, I will, by Thomas Fletcher, my agent, attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bath county, at the house of Peter Hendrix, on the waters of Somerset in the said county of Bath, and from thence proceed to the beginning corner of a survey of 1222 1-2 acres, made August the 25th, 1784, on treasury warrant No. 19889, in the names of Alexander Drumgool and Charles Marshall, adjoining a survey of 1406 1-4 acres, made in the name of Weather Smith, and in the line of Jeremiah Moore's survey of 8894 1-2 acres, beginning at a Honey Locust and Hickory, in a hollow, N. Eastwardly corner to said Weather Smith's survey of 1406 1-4 acres, and beginning corner to said Drumgool, and Marshall's survey of 1222 1-2 acres; then and there to take the depositions of such witness or witnesses, as I may deem necessary to establish the beginning corner, or the whole of the corners and lines of said survey of 1222 1-2 acres, made in the names of Alexander Drumgool and Charles Marshall, or do any other act that I may deem necessary and the law doth authorize and require, and if not completed on the aforesaid day, to adjourn from day to day, until the whole business is completed.

JOHN FOWLER.  
25th September, 1812  
40 3t

Harrison Circuit Court,

September Term, 1812, ect.

PHILIP T. RICHARDSON, & JACOB LAUDMAN, Plffs  
against

ANDREW McKIMSON & JOHN McKIMSON, Def'ns.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant Andrew McKimson is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on motion of the said complainants, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken against him for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper in this state for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Attest,  
40-8t Andrew Moore, D. Ck.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, Montgomery County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by Robert Downs, in Montgomery County, near the head of Slate, one Black Mare, four years old, no brands perceivable, hip-shot in the right hip, a long tail, appraised to 3 lb.

JEREMIAH DAVIS.  
June 1st, 1812.  
40-5t

TAKEN UP by Collins Ingram, in Bath county, near Slate forge, a Bay Mare, 14 hands one inch high, five years old last spring, no brands perceivable, a star in her forehead, a small white spot near her shoulders, appears to be cress fallen—appraised to \$25, this 15th day of February 1812. Given under my hand this 15th Sept. 1812.

40-3t  
ELIHU OWINGS.



## Deferred Articles.

### Narrative of Capt. W. L. Cazneau.

The brig Polly, of 130 tons burthen, sailed from Boston, with a cargo of lumber and provisions, on a voyage to Santa Croix, on the 12th of December 1811, under the command of Capt. W. L. Cazneau—with a mate, 4 seamen and a cook; Mr. J. S. Hunt and a negro girl of 9 years of age, passengers. Nothing material happened until the 15th, when they had cleared away Cape Cod, the shoal of Georges, and nearly, as they supposed, crossed the gulph stream, when there came on a violent storm of rain from the S. E. in which the brig laboured very hard, which produced a leak that so gained on the pumps as to sound nearly six feet, when about midnight she was upset, and Mr. Hunt washed overboard! Not having any reason to hope for the righting, the weathers lanyards were cut away, the deck being thrown over and the lashings all gone; in about half an hour the mainmast went by the board, and soon after the foremast, when she righted though full of water, a dreadful sea making a fair breach over her from stem to stern. In this situation the night wore away, and day light found all alive, except the passenger, and upon close search the little girl was found clinging to the sky-light, and so saved from drowning in the cabin.—The glass and grating of the sky light having gone away, while on her beam ends, the little girl was drawn through the opening, but so much chilled that she survived but a few hours. In this situation they remained, without fire, as near as the captain can recollect, 12 days, when the cook, an Indian from Canton, near Boston, suggested the operation of rubbing two sticks together, which succeeded.—Very fortunately, the Camboise did not go overboard with the deck load; this was got to the windward, a fire kindled and some provisions cooked, which was the first they had tasted, except raw pork, for the whole time.—They now got up a barrel of pork, part of a barrel of beef, and one half barrel of beef. A small pig had been saved alive, which they now dressed, not having any thing to feed it with. But at this time no apprehension was entertained of suffering for meat, there being several barrels stowed in the run, and upwards of one hundred under deck.—With this impression, the people used the provisions very imprudently, till they discovered that the stern post was gone, and the gale continuing for a long time, the barrels had stove, and their contents were all lost forever.

There happened to be a cask of water lashed on the quarter deck, which was saved, containing about thirty gallons, all the rest was lost. This lasted about 18 days, when the crew was reduced to the necessity of catching what rain they could, and having no more! At the end of 40 days the meat was all gone, and absolute famine stared them in the face. The first victim to this destroyer was Mr. Paddock, the mate, whose exquisite distress seemed to redouble the sufferings of his companions. He was a man of robust constitution, who had spent his life in the bank fishing, had suffered many hardships and appeared the most capable of standing the shocks of misfortune of any of her crew. In the meridian of life, being about 35 years old, it was reasonable to suppose that instead of the first, he would have been the last to have fallen a sacrifice to cold and hunger: but Heaven ordered it otherwise—he became delirious, and death relieved him from his sufferings the fiftieth day of his shipwreck. During all this time, the storms continued, and would often overwhelm them so as to keep them always drenched with sea water, having nothing to screen them, except a temporary kind of cabin which they had built up with boards between the windlass and night heads on the larboard side of the bowsprit. The next who sunk under this horrid press of disasters was Howes, a young man of about 30, who likewise was a fisherman, by profession, and tall, spare, and as smart and active a seaman as any aboard. He likewise died delirious and in dreadful distress, six days after Paddock, being the fifty-sixth day of the wreck. Something must be done to procure water, or this must evidently be the fate of all the survivors in a very short time. About this time good luck, or more probably, kind providence, enabled them to fish up the tea-kettle and one of the Captain's pistols, and necessity, the mother of invention, suggested the plan of a distill.—Accordingly a piece of board was very nicely fitted to the mouth of the boiler, a small hole made in it, and the tea-kettle, bottom upwards fixed to the upper side of the boiler, the pistol barrel was fixed to the nose of the kettle and kept cool by the constant application of cold water. This completely succeeded, and the survivors, without a doubt, owe their preservation to this simple experiment. But all that could be obtained by this very imperfect distill, was but a scanty allowance of water for five men; yet it would sustain life and that was all. The impression that there was meat enough under the half deck, induced them to use every exertion to obtain it; but by getting up pieces of bone, entirely bare of meat and in a putrid state, they found that nothing was left for them but to rely on Heaven for food, and be contented with whatever came to hand, till relief should come. Their only sustenance now was barnacles gathered from the sides of the vessel which were ate raw that the distilling might not be interrupted, which would give them no more than 4 wine glasses of water each per day. The next food which they obtained was a large shark, caught by means of a running bowline. This was a very great relief and lasted some time. Two advantages arose from this signal interposition of kind providence; for while they lived upon their shark, the barnacles were growing larger and more nutritive. They likewise found many crabs among the sea-weed which often floated around the wreck, which were very pleasant food. But from the necessity of chewing them raw and sucking out the nourishment, they brought on an obstinate costiveness, which became extremely painful and probably much exasperated by the want of water.

On the 15th of March, according to their computation, poor Moho, the cook, expired, evidently from want of water, though with much less distress than the others and in the full exercise of his reason: he very devoutly prayed and appeared perfectly resigned to the will of the God who afflicted him. Their constant study was directed to the improvement of their distill, which was made much better by the addition of the other pistol barrel, which was found by fishing with the grains they made by fixing spikes into a piece of a stove. With this barrel they so far perfected the distill as to obtain 8 junk bottles full of water in 24 hours. But from the death of Moho to the death of Johnson, which happened about the middle of April, they seemed to be denied every kind of food. The barnacles were all gone, and no friendly gale wafted to their side, the sea weed from which they could obtain crabs and insects. It seemed as if all hope was gone for ever, and they saw nothing before them but death, or the horrid alternative of eating their dead companion. One expedient

was left, that was to try to decoy a shark, if happily their might be any about the wreck, by part of the corpse of their ship mate! This succeeded, and they caught a large shark, and from that time they had plenty of fish till their happy deliverance.—Very fortunately, a cask of nails which was on deck, lodged in the lee scuppers, while on their beam ends; with these they were enabled to fasten the shingles on their cabin, which by constant improvement, had become much more commodious, and when reduced to two only, they had a competent supply of water.

They had now drifted above 2000 miles and were in lat. 28 N. and lon. 13 W. when to their unspeakable joy they saw three ships bearing down upon them. The ships came as near as convenient, and then hailed, which Capt. Cazneau answered with all the force of his lungs. The ship which hailed proved to be the Fame, of Hull, Featherstone, bound from Rio Janeiro home. It so happened that the three captains had dined together that day and were all on board the Fame. Humanity immediately sent a boat, which put an end to the dreadful ordeal of Capt. Cazneau and Samuel Badger, the only surviving persons, who were received by these humane Englishmen with exulting sensibility. Thus was ended the most shocking catastrophe which our naval history has recorded for many years, after a series of distresses from Dec. 15 to June 20, a period of 191 days! Every attention was paid to the sufferers that generosity, warmed with pity and fellow feeling, could dictate, on board the Fame. They were cherished, comforted, clothed, fed and nursed until the 9th of July, when they fell in with Capt. Perkins, of the brig Dromo, in the chops of the channel of England, who generously took them on board and carefully perfected the work of goodness begun by the generous Englishmen, and safely landed them in Kennebunk.

It is natural to inquire how they could float such a vast distance upon the most frequented part of the Atlantic and not be discovered all this time? They were passed by more than a dozen sail, one of which came so nigh them that they could distinctly see the people on the deck and rigging looking at them; but, to the inexpressible disappointment of the starving and freezing men, they stifled the dictates of compassion, hoisted sail and cruelly abandoned them to their fate.

### Military movements in the North.

Two thousand men have been ordered out from Pennsylvania for Niagara. A regiment of United States' regulars have marched from Carlisle for Niagara. The Jersey regiment, containing about 800 men, under Lieut. Col. Bearly, struck their tents at Fort Richmond on Staten Island, on the 1st inst. and embarked for Albany.

A regiment of U. States' infantry from the southward passed Corryells ferry about the same time on their route to Albany.

A detachment of about 50 recruits for the 6th regiment passed through Trenton for the northward.

Gen. Dodge, of Johnston, has received orders to march with the brigade under his command to Sacket's harbor. It consists of two thousand five hundred men.

Three transports with 400 recruits passed up the river Delaware on the 2d inst. for the northern army.

On the same day 400 U. States' troops, artillery and infantry, marched through Boston on their way to Albany, under the command of Col. Tuttle. They were followed by a handsome train of military appendages, consisting of gun carriages, ammunition, wagons, &c.

Ten large 18 pounders and some 24's, on excellent travelling carriages, and drawn by six horses each, have left Albany for the frontiers.

The 5th regiment of United States' infantry 450 men, commanded by Col. Beall, have embarked at Annapolis for Albany. The light artillery, under Col. Fenwick, passed through Herkimer, New-York, on the 12th inst. on their route for the frontiers.

Three regiments of regulars, each containing 700 men, have marched from the camp at Greenbush for Plattsburg, where they are to be joined by 3000 militia—the whole to be under the command of Brig. Gen. Bloomfield. Plattsburg is within 25 miles of the British lines, where it is said the enemy has a number of their best troops. Gen. Chandler is expected to follow in a short time.

A detachment of U. States' Artillery have also passed on to the northward.

### A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story Brick House, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. To which will be added, if desired by the purchaser, Twenty-five Acres of prime wood land, adjoining the above, a handsome, level and remarkably rich spot, bounded on one side by the North fork of Elkhorn.—For further particulars enquire of

EDWD. CHURCH, Junr.  
Living on the premises, near Mr. Andrew Price's brick house.

March 7, 1812.

Wanted,  
THREE or four apprentices to learn the machine making business. Also one to the white smith's business; boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age who can come well recommended will be taken on liberal terms by the subscriber living on water street—where can be had on short notice machines for carding and spinning cotton and wool made on the most approved plans.

JOHN MARSH.  
Lexington, July 15th 1812.

30-1f

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale Spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

30-1f

## One Dollar Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 5th day of January last, an apprentice boy, named WESLEY HERNDON, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, had on when he went away a brown coat, and a pair of blue mole skin overalls. He was a tolerable workman at the black-smiths trade. I hereby caution all persons from employing or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

39-3t

## For Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT that I live in. The large two story framed house that Mr. Nathan Burrow keeps store in, on which is a brick kitchen, with a room for servants, smoke house, dairy and pump, on Limestone street. Also the lot adjoining Todd's factory, fronting High and Water streets, 66 feet—about sixty building lots, lying between Steam-Mill street and Keiser's lot.

A tract of 400 acres of good land in Grayson county. A tract of 514 acres about 5 miles from Louisville. Three lots of land on Sandy, containing about ten thousand acres—and eighty-five acres adjoining the town of Lexington, which I will lay off in lots to suit purchasers, with the Houses, Barn, Garden, &c. &c.

The whole of this property, I would prefer selling to an individual, and will take in payment one half Bank Stock of Kentucky; 2,500 dollars in cash, and the balance in Ohio lands, that may be so situated as to suit me.

I will also sell a NEGRO WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN, now at Mr. Dan'l. Bryant's, about 5 miles from town; or I will sell the whole of this property for a small part of the purchase money in hand, and the balance payable by instalments of one, two and three years.

F. RIDGELY.

Lexington, Sept. 10th 1812.

## FOR SALE.

The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee:

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres,

Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable large Spring, known by the name of

FINDLESTON'S SPRING.

Also—3200 Acres,

Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on the Cumberland River.

The titles to the above are indisputable.—For terms and further particulars, application to be made to

ANDREW F. PRICE, Lexington, K.

Or ANDREW FOSTER, Nashville.

Also for sale, several

HOUSES & LOTS,

In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel M'Ivory, of said town.

March, 1812.

## STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoken. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.

4-1y

January 17th, 1812.

## Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thorton Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the best choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812.

20-1f

## State of Kentucky.

Jessamine County & Circuit Oct. Term, 1812.

JAMES M'KINNEY, complainant } On Bill

against } divorce.

EDW. M'KINNEY, defendant. }

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney and the defendant not having answered the complainant's bill according to law, and it appearing to the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, on motion of the said complainant it is ordered, that unless she doth appear here on the 1st day of our next October term, and file her answer or demurrer to the complainant's said bill, that the same shall be taken as confessed against her: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth, agreeable to law.

A copy.—Attest

33-8w

LESLIE COMBS, d. c. z. c. c. c.

## THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and

the public in general, that he

will keep a

BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale Spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

30-1f

LEXINGTON, KY.

WAR-DEPARTMENT July 14, 1812.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT separate Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States from the first day of June 1813 inclusive, to the first day of June 1814 within the states, territories and districts following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vicinities and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the state of Ohio north of the 41st deg. of latitude, and in the vicinity of the Upper Lakes to take Ontario, including Fort Niagara.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio, south of the 41st deg. of latitude and the Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri territories, except Fort Wayne and Chikago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the district of Maine and state of New-Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of N. York and its northern vicinity, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state N. Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Maryland, Delaware and the district of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17. Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1813, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1814.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts as the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chicago, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, for six months in advance; and at each of the posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea-board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS.

The editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 16, 1812.

33-law8w.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROLYN HORSE.

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812.

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## For Sale or to Rent.

FOR a term of years, a *Grist & Saw Mill*, both well calculated for merchant and country work, on a good stream of water, about three or four miles from Cynthia, in Harrison county, and about one mile from the South Fork of Licking, in an excellent neighbourhood for small grain and timber, with one hundred and ninety acres of LAND belonging to the mills, with a stone dwelling house and stone still house fifty by thirty four feet, a hewed log house two stories high, and other necessary houses suitable for a large family. About two hundred young apple trees, and a good many peach and plum trees—seventy-five or eighty acres cleared land, and a plenty of good water on it. A good title will be made for the land, and will be sold low for cash in reasonable payments, or I will take good property in or near Lexington. For further particulars, apply to Jacob Landeman, living four miles from Lexington, on the Henry's mill road. Possession may be had almost any time after the first day of October next.

38-1f

September 14th, 1812.

## PREVENTION

## BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent

& Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, Junr. by his widow in New-York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Walldemar McEntee, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths & Brass Founders.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches, at their former stand opposite the Branch Bank, on Main street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

They have, and intend keeping on hand, a general assortment of

Gold & Silver Ware,

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BRIDLE BITS, STIRRUP IRONS &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting,

Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach

Lace, Fringe & Tassels.

Also, a general assortment of

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.